



Strategic Goal 9: Social and Environmental Issues

Improve Health, Education, Environment, and Other Conditions for the Global Population

I. Public Benefit

Disease, poverty, displacement, irregular migration, lack of education, and environmental degradation destroy lives, ravage societies, destabilize regions, and cheat future generations of prosperity. By supporting over 10 Presidential Initiatives and numerous programs that integrate economic growth with social development and environmental stewardship, we are extending the basic values American citizens hold dear: prosperity, sustainable management of our natural resources, good health, and knowledge-based society.

In 2005, 38 million adults and 2.3 million children were living with HIV, 4.9 million people became infected, and 3.1 million died of AIDS. 3.2 billion of the world's poorest are at risk of malaria. Over 1 million people die of malaria each year, mostly children. One third of the world's population is infected with TB; nearly 9 million new TB cases occur each year and 2 million people die. U.S. investments have stimulated the rapid expansion of HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care in high-priority countries, along with improved quality of life for affected persons. More couples are able to decide the number and spacing of their children and have access to skilled childbirth care. More children are being immunized and survive common childhood illnesses. Access to effective prevention and treatment for malaria and tuberculosis has expanded, as has international engagement to address Avian Influenza, eradicate polio, improve health systems, and understand chronic disease. Through regional dialogues and assistance to human trafficking victims, we promote effective and humane international migration policies and systems.

Nearly 24% of adults in the developing world are non-literate. Investments in basic education are critical to provide millions with the literacy and numeracy skills needed to live productively in today's world. Improved higher education promotes stable, skilled work forces, economic betterment, and an informed society that demands and participates constructively in democratic institutions. Nearly half of the developing world's population lacks improved sanitation, and over a billion people lack access to improved drinking water, causing 1.7 million deaths per year, mostly children. 2 billion people lack access to affordable, reliable energy. The developing world's population depends on fish for at least 20% of their animal protein intake, and fisheries exports generate more foreign exchange than any other traded food commodity. Yet three quarters of the world's marine fisheries are over-fished, and stocks have been in steady decline for three decades. Over 1.6 billion people depend on forests for food, medicines and fibers. Yet 16 million hectares of forest were lost annually in the 1990's, and deforestation has accelerated alarmingly ever since.

Sound governance of natural resources not only protects the planet, it is a key condition for sustainable growth and a key attribute of democratic governance. Conservation of biodiverse ecosystems provides income, sustainable livelihoods and a healthy foundation for human well-being. By promoting access to clean drinking water and clean, modern energy, by sustainably managing fisheries, forests, and other flora and fauna, by keeping dangerous chemicals and other pollutants out of terrestrial and marine environments, by increasing resilience to climate variability and change, and by improving the environmental capacity of trade partners, we are promoting economic prosperity in sustainable harmony with nature. By building broad partnerships among U.S. government agencies, foreign governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and private and multilateral donor organizations, all of these initiatives reduce the strains on society that lead to conflict and even terrorism, while inculcating democratic values of participatory decision-making, rule of law, and transparency.

II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request	Change from FY 2006	
				Amount	%
Staff ¹	296	288	291	3	0.9%
Funds ²	\$5,308,250	\$5,238,032	\$6,121,425	\$883,393	16.9%

Note (1): Department of State direct-funded positions. Note (2): Funds include both Department of State Appropriations Act Resources and Foreign Operations Resources, where applicable.



III. Strategic Goal Context

Shown below are the performance goals, initiatives/programs, and the resources, bureaus and partners that contribute to accomplishment of the Social and Environmental Issues strategic goal. Acronyms are defined in the glossary at the back of this publication.



Strategic Goal	Performance Goal (Short Title)	Initiative/Program	Major Resources	Lead Bureau(s)	Partners
Social and Environmental Issues	Global Health	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	CIO, CS&H, D&CP, ESF, GAI, IO&P	S/GAC, GH	HHS, DoD, DOL, EPA, CDC, NSC, CEQ, Commerce, Peace Corps, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, private sector entities
		Infectious Diseases	CIO, CS&H, D&CP, ESF, GAI, IO&P, FSA, SEED	OES, IO, S/GAC GH	UNICEF, HHS, CDC, UN, WHO, private sector entities
		Maternal and Reproductive Health	CIO, CS&H, D&CP, IO&P, FSA, SEED	PRM, GH	UNICEF, HHS, UN, WHO, private sector entities
		Child Health	CIO, D&CP, IO&P, CS&H, FSA, SEED	GH	UNICEF, HHS, UN, WHO, Private sector entities
	Environmental Protection	Institutionalizing Sustainable Development	D&CP, ESF, FSA, SEED	OES, EGAT, PPC/P	EPA, USDA, NOAA, DOE, Smithsonian Institution, civil society and private sector organizations
		Global Climate Change	D&CP, IO&P, ESF, DA	OES, STAS, EGAT/ESP	DOE, EPA, CEQ, CEA, NOAA, NASA, Treasury, USDA, NSF, DOC, DOI, DOT, DoD
		Conservation of Biodiversity	D&CP, ESF, DA	AF, OES, WHA, EGAT/ESP, AFR	USDA, Treasury Department, USDA-Forest Service, NGOs, International Organizations
		Coastal and Marine Resources	D&CP, ESF, IO&P	OES, EGAT/ESP	DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, DOI, USFWS, EPA, NSF, NRC, NASA, DoD, USTR, USCG, NGOs, International Organizations, and International Coral Reef Initiative Partners
		International Fisheries Commissions	IO&P	OES	DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USDA, DOE, DOI USFWS, EPA, NSF, USCG, NGOs, private sector entities, and International Organizations
	Access to Quality Education	Improved Access to Quality Education	D&CP, DA, CIO, FSA, SEED	EGAT/ED, AFR	World Bank, UNESCO, OPIN
	Migration Policies and Systems	Effective and Humane Migration Policies and Systems	ERMA, MRA	PRM	IOM, DHS





IV. Performance Summary

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2007 performance indicators and targets are shown below.



Annual Performance Goal #1	
SE.01 IMPROVED GLOBAL HEALTH, INCLUDING CHILD, MATERNAL, AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, AND THE REDUCTION OF ABORTION AND DISEASE, ESPECIALLY HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.	

I/P #1: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
The Emergency Plan targets \$10 billion in funding to integrate and scale-up national HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care services in 15 of the most affected countries of the world representing at least 50% of all HIV infections worldwide.			
	Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 Focus Countries (PART)			
TARGETS	FY 2007	1,300,000	
	FY 2006	860,000	
RESULTS	2005	Data collected for the first half of FY 2005 shows that the Emergency Plan is supporting treatment to 235,000 individuals, exceeding the Year One goal of treating 200,000 individuals by June 2005. As of September 30, 2005, the Emergency Plan supported treatment for 401,000 individuals.	
	2004	With only 8 months of funding, 155,000 people received treatment.	
	2003	N/A	
	2002	N/A	
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Annual reports by UNAIDS and the WHO identifying numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies, including UNICEF and UNDP, indicating status of human and social development indicators such as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.	
	Data Source	Annual and semi-annual progress reports from each of the focus countries reporting numbers of people receiving treatment in each country. Annual reports by UNAIDS and the WHO identifying numbers of people receiving treatment.	




 Outcome Indicator 		
Indicator #2: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the Focus Countries (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	2,800,000
	FY 2006	1,900,000
RESULTS	2005	<p>As of September 30, 2005, the Emergency Plan has supported community outreach activities to over 42 million people to prevent sexual transmission, supported prevention of mother-to-child transmission for over 3.1 million women, antiretroviral prophylaxis for 248,100 women, and prevented an estimated 46,900 infant HIV infections (cumulative for fiscal years 2004 and 2005).</p> <p>The Emergency Plan has also supported training or retraining of over 316,000 people in provision of prevention services and approximately 3,100 service sites for prevention of mother-to-child transmission and blood safety.</p>
	2004	<p>During the first 8 months of 2004 funding: 24,041,800 individuals were reached by community outreach HIV/AIDS prevention programs. 130, 073,400 persons were reached by mass media HIV/AIDS programs that promote abstinence and be faithful. 11,899,900 individuals were reached by community outreach programs that promote other prevention strategies and 76,620,600 individuals were reached by mass media HIV/AIDS prevention programs that promote other prevention strategies. Counts cannot be added because the same individuals may be reached by more than one prevention program. In addition, 1.2 million women were reached with prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services, of whom 125,100 received mostly short-course antiretroviral preventive therapy, averting an estimated 23,766 infections of newborns. 2004 prevalence rates unavailable for focus countries, but will be available for at least 5 focus countries by end of 2005 calendar year. Based on September 30, 2004 reports more than 120 million people have been reached with prevention messages/ programs, exceeding the Year One June 2005 goal of reaching 47.8 million people with prevention messages/ programs by 250 percent.</p>
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Country longitudinal ANC prevalence rates triangulated with population survey HIV testing results. Country bi-annual reports from UNAIDS reporting prevalence rates. Country reports by UN agencies, including UNICEF and UNDP, indicating status of human and social development indicators.
	Data Source	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual and semi-annual progress reports from each of the focus countries will report results for numbers of persons receiving prevention services and the number of infections prevented. 2. Country bi-annual reports from UNAIDS reporting prevalence rates. 3. Country demographic health surveys reporting HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.





 Output Indicator 		
Indicator #3: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 Focus Countries, Including Orphans and Vulnerable Children (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	6,700,000
	FY 2006	4,300,000
RESULTS	2005	As of March 30, 2005, over 2 million people were receiving care and support services, exceeding the Year One goal of providing services to 1.15 million people by June 2005. As of September 30, 2005, the Emergency Plan was supporting care and support services to approximately 2.9 million people.
	2004	1.7 million people received care and support services.
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management systems, facility and program management systems.
	Data Source	Annual and semi-annual progress reports from each of the focus countries reporting numbers of people receiving care and support in each country.




I/P #2: Infectious Diseases		
Increased use of proven interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance.		
	Output Indicator	
Indicator #1: Avian Influenza		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<div>1. Refining of national response plans through lessons learned from testing plans via table-top exercises and responding to outbreaks.</div> <div>2. Verification of the WHO international response and containment strategy through international table-top exercise.</div> <div>3. Support early warning systems for information gathering on animal and human infections in at least five high risk countries.</div> <div>4. Establish a global wild bird surveillance network to track the spread of the H5N1 virus.</div>
	FY 2006	<div>1. Double the number of countries with tested response plans which meet WHO standards and are coordinated with and facilitate international support and assistance.</div> <div>2. Passage by the 2006 World Health Assembly of a resolution detailing an international response and containment strategy, including a doctrine of deployment and concept of operations for an international stockpile of anti-viral medications and other medical countermeasures, to be activated in the event of a human outbreak.</div> <div>3. Establishment of national and regional stockpiles of essential commodities (other than anti-virals, but including protective equipment) for responding to animal or human outbreaks, especially in countries and regions of highest risk.</div> <div>4. Establish a communication campaign in at least five high risk countries to increase awareness of risks and appropriate behaviors to reduce AI transmission among humans and animals.</div>
RESULTS	2005	<div>1. At the UN General Assembly, the President launches the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza (IPAPI) to raise political will and mobilize international resources to prevent, prepare for, and respond to outbreaks of avian influenza and any human influenza pandemic. On November 1, the President unveils the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza, which underscores State’s lead role in coordinating the USG’s international efforts to combat avian and pandemic influenza.</div> <div>2. At the Beijing Donors Conference, the United States pledges approximately \$334 million to support the global campaign against avian influenza. These funds will be used to: assist countries with development of national prepared plans, improve surveillance and response systems, train local rapid response teams and medical personnel, and support communications and public awareness campaigns to limit practices that contribute to the spread of the avian influenza virus.</div>
	2004	Baseline: Highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 re-emerges in Asia and Southeast Asia, causing widespread outbreaks among domesticated birds, dozens of confirmed cases of human illness (half of whom died) and raising fears that H5N1 might be the source of the next human influenza pandemic.
	2003	NA
	2002	NA
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator will measure increased world-wide capacity to respond to this emerging disease threat.
	Data Source	HHS, U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC), World Health Assembly




		Outcome Indicator			
Indicator #2: Expanding and Enhancing Surveillance and Response Capacities Worldwide					
TARGETS	FY 2007	<div>1. Continue work on preparedness response plans, adding two additional countries.</div> <div>2. One additional Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) established in Africa or another region.</div> <div>3. Add one IEIP in a different region.</div> <div>4. Revised WHO International Health Regulations (IHRs) enter into force on June 15, 2007. Reservations (if any) are submitted by December 15, 2006.</div>			
	FY 2006	<div>1. Support preparedness response plans for key diseases and bioterrorist events in two selected countries and begin work on building an international platform for information sharing.</div> <div>2. African regional rapid response teams established to conduct epidemiological investigations on infectious diseases of public health importance.</div> <div>3. States Parties submit any reservations to the International Health Regulations (IHRs), conform national legislative and administrative arrangements, and begin core capacity development in surveillance, preparedness, and response, pursuant to the IHRs.</div>			
RESULTS	2005	<div>1. Negotiations with China on an International Emerging Infections Program should be completed by the summer of 2005.</div> <div>2. Negotiations on the revised IHRs were completed and the final text was approved by the 58th World Health Assembly.</div> <div>3. HHS/CDC has established a regional Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program in Nairobi, Kenya, which also provides training for Tanzania and Uganda. They have added two more FETPs to China and are working to establish networks in India and Brazil. Negotiations are pending with Pakistan, Turkey and South Africa.</div>			
	2004	<u>Baseline</u> : Interagency meetings held; surveillance built into planning for, e.g., pandemic influenza preparedness. Technical reviews of the revised IHR at global, regional, and sub-regional levels took place.			
	2003	N/A			
	2002	N/A			
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	These indicators demonstrate an increased world-wide capacity to respond to disease outbreaks, whether naturally occurring or deliberate.			
	Data Source	HHS, U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC), World Health Assembly			




 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #3: Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (%) (39 Countries)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	TB Treatment Success Rate: 1. Less than 50%: 0 2. 50-84%: 24 3. 85% or more: 15
	FY 2006	TB Treatment Success Rate: (39 countries) 1. Less than 50%: 0 2. 50-84%: 27 3. 85% or more: 12
RESULTS	2005	<i>FY 05 Target Data:</i> TB Treatment Success Rate: (36 countries: 2 not reporting) 1. Less than 50%: 0 2. 50-84%: 25 3. 85% or more: 9
	2004	TB Treatment Success Rate: 1. Less than 50%: 0 2. 50-84%: 9 3. 85% or more: 27
	2003	No specific data were available from USG sources.
	2002	TB Treatment Success Rate: Baseline: 2000 Results 1. Less than 50%: 0 2. 50-84%: 28 3. 85% or more: 7
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate is defined as the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment. The above indicator reflects the TB Treatment Success Rate by countries receiving assistance from USAID.
	Data Source	WHO Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva.




 Output Indicator		
Indicator #4: Percentage of Households in Malaria Endemic Areas with at Least One Insecticide Treated Net		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Insecticide Treated Net (ITN) Coverage Rate: 50%
	FY 2006	ITN Coverage Rate: 35%
RESULTS	2005	ITN Coverage Rate: 28% (12 countries)
	2004	ITN Coverage Rate: 18% (8 countries)
	2003	ITN Coverage Rate: 13%
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Proportion of households with at least one insecticide-treated net in countries with active USAID prevention/ITN activities. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, if used properly, are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting and infecting individuals with malaria. ITNs act as a barrier to prevent mosquitoes biting, but also the insecticide repels, inhibits, or kills any mosquitoes attracted to feed.
	Data Source	USAID records (simple average).





 Output Indicator		
Indicator #5: President's Malaria Initiative: Increase in Number of Countries Where Initiative has Begun and is Operating Effectively		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Initiative launched and on track in 7 countries. "On track" means that a country plan is drafted and approved, baseline surveys are in process or completed, procurement is proceeding as planned, and planned initial activities take place on schedule.
	FY 2006	Initiative launched and on track in 3 countries.
RESULTS	2005	There is no 2005 data as the Initiative was launched in December 2005.
	2004	NA
	2003	NA
	2002	NA
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The goal of the Presidential Malaria Initiative is to increase coverage of prevention interventions (insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying); access to effective treatment; and prevention of malaria in pregnancy to 85% of vulnerable populations. In each year of the initiative, new countries will be added (ultimately increasing to about 15) and baselines established through multi-indicator cluster surveys (conducted by UNICEF), or malaria indicator surveys. Progress against each of the intervention areas will be measured routinely through program data collection and impact measured through a malaria indicator survey after two years of implementation.
	Data Source	USAID Global Health system to monitor Presidential Malaria Initiative.




I/P #3: Maternal and Reproductive Health		
Reduce unintended pregnancy, promote healthy reproductive behavior, and enhance maternal survival, health and nutrition.		
	Output Indicator	
Indicator #1: Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 50.6%
	FY 2006	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 50.0%
RESULTS	2005	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 49.6%
	2004	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 48.8%
	2003	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 48.0%
	2002	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 47.1%
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following birth. Many potentially fatal complications occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups and are therefore difficult to predict and/or prevent. In many countries most births occur at home. Prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and referral by a skilled birth attendant can be life saving. Worldwide indicator.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys data as compiled by USAID’s Analysis, Information Management and Communications Information project.




 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Global)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 39.4%
	FY 2006	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 38.3%
RESULTS	2005	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 38.5%
	2004	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 36.0%
	2003	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 34.7%
	2002	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 33.6%
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: Percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (age 15-49) voluntarily using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception in accordance with their own desire to space or limit childbearing.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Analysis, Information Management, and Communications project. Data based on 30 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's FP/RH program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.


 Output Indicator		
Indicator #3: Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 22.8%
	FY 2006	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 23.1%
RESULTS	2005	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 23.3%
	2004	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 23.6%
	2003	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 23.9%
	2002	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.2%
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The proportion of women who had a first birth below age 18 among women aged 15-24 at the time of the survey. Young maternal age is associated with worse health outcomes for mothers and infants. To be included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Analysis, Information Management, and Communications project. Data based on 26 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.





 Output Indicator		
Indicator #4: Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 50.2%
	FY 2006	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 49.4%
RESULTS	2005	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 48.5%
	2004	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 44.7%
	2003	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 44.0%
	2002	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 43.3%
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Birth Spacing: The proportion of all birth intervals (open and closed) that are 36 months or longer. Longer birth intervals are associated with better health outcomes for both mothers and infants. To have its data included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys. Spacing births 3 or more years apart is linked to significant improvements in maternal and infant health, so this indicator best reflects the strong health rationale for family planning.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Analysis, Information Management, and Communications project. Data based on 27 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.




I/P #4: Child Health		
Infant and child survival, health, and nutrition improved.		
 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #1: Under Age Five Mortality Rate		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 83/1,000
	FY 2006	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 84/1,000
RESULTS	2005	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (provisional): 85/1,000
	2004	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (2002): 87/1,000
	2003	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (2000): 91/1,000
	2002	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (1998): 94/1,000
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Deaths of children before completing 60 months of life per 1,000 children born alive - Developing Countries Worldwide (excluding CIS). This is the basic indicator of child survival trends, and is the subject of the International (Millennium) Development Goals being tracked by most developing countries and international organizations.
	Data Source	UNICEF annual progress report on child health.


 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage		
TARGETS	FY 2007	80%
	FY 2006	79%
RESULTS	2005	78%
	2004	76%
	2003	75%
	2002	73%
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Percentage of infants that received 3 doses of diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine. This is the internationally accepted indicator for coverage of child immunization - one of the most fundamental child health interventions - through regular immunization programs.
	Data Source	UNICEF Statistical Database, update Jan. 2006.

Annual Performance Goal #2		
SE.02 PARTNERSHIPS, INITIATIVES, AND IMPLEMENTED INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS THAT PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE EFFICIENT ENERGY USE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.		
I/P #5: Institutionalizing Sustainable Development		
Promote implementation of sustainable development practices, policies, and institutions, focused on key issues including water, energy, biodiversity, good governance, education, agriculture, environment and economic growth.		
 Output Indicator 		
Indicator #1: Multilateral Institutions and Events Adopt Results-Focused Approaches Pioneered by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and/or Link to the UN CSD		
TARGETS	FY 2007	One or more major private sector or civil society consortia launches an initiative to deliver access to clean, modern, healthy and efficient energy services. World Bank's 2007 Energy Week builds on the CSD Energy Cycle. One or more regional development banks advances efforts on access to energy services in their region. Stockholm Water Week incorporates capacity building and partnerships elements.
	FY 2006	The World Bank advances implementation of energy objectives identified in CSD. The World Water Forum and/or other major international events incorporate innovative capacity building elements into their working methods.
RESULTS	2005	During its thirteenth session (CSD-13), the recently reformed UN CSD provided capacity building to over 500 participants through the CSD Learning Center. During the two-year CSD Water Cycle capped by CSD-13, over 70 new public-private partnerships were registered. In addition, CSD-13 established a non-negotiated "Matrix of Policy Options and Practical Measures," an implementation-oriented tool for sharing best practices and lessons learned on increasing access to safe water and sanitation.
	2004	UN CSD's 12th Session (April 2004) consisted of a first-ever non-negotiating "Review Session" focused on water, sanitation, and human settlements, drawing record levels of participation from governments, civil society, and private sector organizations. CSD 12's "Learning Center" provided capacity building through 18 courses, each of which drew an average of 25 to 30 participants representing a cross-section of stakeholders. CSD 12's "Partnerships Fair" drew an average of about 42 people each to fifty presentations and still more to 28 information desks, 18 poster exhibits, five video displays, and six thematic dialogues.
	2003	After active U.S. engagement and conceptual input, the UN CSD's 11th Session (April 2003) adopts a series of major reforms, including a multi-year program of work which for the first time lays out a sequence of thematic priority areas (water for 2003-2005; energy for 2005-2007, etc.). CSD-11 also introduces a number of programmatic innovations into the CSD's working methods, including a Learning Center and a Partnerships Fair.
	2002	The Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development calls for reform of the Commission on Sustainable Development to place more emphasis on implementation at all levels, including promoting and facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships, and contains the strongest language to date on domestic good governance as a foundation for sustainable development.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The U.S. is pushing for an increased focus on implementation within international sustainable development institutions and processes. A cornerstone of this push has been efforts to reform the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and to use this progress to catalyze change in other bodies and processes. The indicator measures how broadly the reform efforts have taken hold from two perspectives: first, the extent to which new ways of doing business piloted in the UN CSD are being replicated in other international processes. And, second, the extent to which the UN CSD's priorities are being used to foster greater donor coordination and coherence among international processes.
	Data Source	Reports and other outcome documents from international institutions and processes.






 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #2: Number of People in Target Areas With Access to Adequate Safe Water Supply and/or Sanitation That Meets Sustainability Standards		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30,000,000 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply; 30,000,000 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards. 70,194 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28,250,000 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply; 28,000,000 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards 66,878 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 24,167,302 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply; 26,720,257 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards. 64,059 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.
	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10,810,722 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply; 11,104,271 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards. 60,512 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3,050,635 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply and/or sanitation that meets sustainability standards. 57,436 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Safe, sustainable supplies of water and sanitation have many environmental and health benefits, such as preserving natural resources and reducing infectious disease rates.
	Data Source	Online Presidential Initiative Network Database and USAID annual reports from operating units.



 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #3: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services		
TARGETS	FY 2007	55,000,000 million people with access to modern energy services.
	FY 2006	50,000,000 million people with access to modern energy services.
RESULTS	2005	48,772,60 million people with access to modern energy services.
	2004	4,800,000 million people with access to modern energy services.
	2003	<u>Baseline</u> : 4,765,923 people with access to modern energy services.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Access to energy supplies and services promotes natural resource conservation, improves standards of living, and enhances economic opportunity, fostering increased sustainable development overall. The large increases from 2004 to 2005 was related to a shift of resources into this area primarily in two countries - Iraq and Bangladesh (over 90% of the total combined). It should further be noted that projections for 2006 and 2007 are predicated upon similar future funding levels.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.





I/P #6: Global Climate Change		
Implement the President's approach in addressing climate change, including through initiatives on hydrogen technologies, earth observation, methane recovery, carbon capture and storage, nuclear energy technology, as well as in bilateral climate change partnerships, and initiatives addressing climate change and cleaner and more efficient energy technologies.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Asia-Pacific Partnership		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Asia-Pacific Partnership public-private taskforces on power generation and distribution and key industry sectors conduct technology reviews, identify cost and performance objectives, and develop pilot projects to promote clean development and greenhouse gas intensity reductions.
	FY 2006	<p>The U.S. along with Australia, China, India, Japan and Korea at the ministerial level establish the new Asia-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate. Partners develop a vision statement and a work program for promoting technologies to reduce greenhouse gas intensity, enhance energy security, reduce air pollution, and increase efficiency. Ensure strong engagement from the private sector.</p> <p>Ensure coordination between U.S. activities under the Asia-Pacific Partnership with the requirements of the 2005 Energy Bill as it pertains to greenhouse gas intensity reduction efforts in developing countries of significance.</p>
RESULTS	2005	<u>Baseline:</u> U.S., Australia, China, India, Japan and Korea announce their intention to develop a results-oriented cooperative effort to promote clean development, enhance energy security, reduce air pollution, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Partnerships with key countries provide a platform for advancing U.S. interest on climate change, and implement the President's instruction to actively promote international cooperation on climate change.
	Data Source	Internal and external reviews of activities under the Asia Pacific Partnership. OES tracks events through reporting on partnership activities.

		Output Indicator			
Indicator #2: Multilateral and Bilateral Climate Change Partnerships					
TARGETS	FY 2007	<p>Sustain U.S. leadership in advancing activities and deliverables on multilateral climate-related science and technology partnerships, such as the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy, the GenIV nuclear energy technology partnership, Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), and the Methane-to-Markets Partnership. Include progress on projects in cooperation with developed and developing countries.</p> <p>Strengthen existing bilateral partnerships and advance joint projects, with particular emphasis on activities and deliverables related to international initiatives for climate adaptation, science, and clean technologies.</p> <p>Continue implementation of activities and deliverables under the earth observation, hydrogen, methane recovery, nuclear energy technology, and carbon capture and sequestration initiatives. Move toward project-based implementation of the Administration’s FutureGen sequestration and hydrogen research initiative.</p> <p>In addition to supporting key bilateral partnerships, USAID will carry out climate-related development activities in 40 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. Reduce growth in greenhouse gas emissions by 2.5 million metric tons. Increase land area for carbon removals by 20 million hectares. Increase climate resiliency in critical, climate-sensitive economies.</p>			
	FY 2006	<p>Continued U.S. leadership in advancing activities and deliverables on climate-related science and technology partnerships, including progress toward project-based implementation of the GEOSS, Methane to Markets, IPHE, the GenIV nuclear energy technology partnership, and the CSLF, in cooperation with developed and developing countries.</p> <p>Ensure continued strength in existing bilateral partnerships through review of effectiveness of current projects and promotion of new joint projects, with emphasis on greenhouse gas intensity reductions.</p> <p>In addition to supporting key bilateral partnerships, the Agency will carry out climate-related development activities in 45 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. Reduce growth in greenhouse gas emissions by 3 million metric tons. Increase land area for carbon removals by 25 million hectares. Increase climate resiliency in critical, climate-sensitive economies.</p>			
RESULTS	2005	<p>U.S. successfully launched the new Methane to Markets partnership with 14 countries. Work on international partnerships such as GEOSS, IPHE, the GenIV nuclear energy technology partnership and the CSLF continued to advance. A second Asian regional workshop on climate and energy convened, working in collaboration with a number of bilateral partners as well as with APEC. Each of the existing bilateral partnerships involves multiple discrete initiatives. Cooperative activities under the bilateral partnerships now total over 400, and within each partnership the number of activities has tended to grow at a gradual and manageable pace. Reviews of partnerships are ongoing, and activities are being adjusted to enhance effectiveness. The U.S. initiated its 15th bilateral partnership with Germany.</p> <p>USAID implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$189 million, in 51 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices.</p>			



	2004	<p>Partnership with Brazil established. 13 other existing partnerships (involving multiple discrete initiatives) meet timelines and deliverables established in previous years. Reviews of partnerships are ongoing, and activities are being adjusted to enhance effectiveness.</p> <p>USAID implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$195 million, in 49 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 5 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions were avoided, and 127 million hectares/year were added for activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.</p>
	2003	<p>U.S. launches new global international initiatives on earth observation and carbon capture and storage, which will enhance understanding of environmental challenges by improving observation systems in developing countries and demonstrate the potential for large-scale reductions of greenhouse gases without the economic disruption that would result from an abrupt shift away from fossil fuel use. New bilateral partnerships announced with Australia, Canada, the EU, India, and China. Implementation of existing partnerships with Japan, Central American countries, Italy, India and Australia begins. Key working groups established, specific projects and project-related activities agreed and begun (e.g. Italy 20+ projects relating to climate science and technology; Japan 30+ projects in science, technology and policy cooperation identified for potential implementation; Australia 10 projects identified and initiated).</p> <p>USAID implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$207 million, in 55 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 4 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions were avoided, and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.</p>
	2002	<p>New bilateral partnerships announced with Australia, Canada, the EU, India, and China. Implementation of existing partnerships with Japan, Central American countries, Italy, India and Australia begins. Key working groups established, specific projects and project-related activities agreed and begun. Timelines and deliverables established or in process.</p> <p>USAID implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$174 million, in 55 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 3.8 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions were avoided, and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.</p>
	DATA QUALITY	<p>Indicator Validation</p> <p>Global climate change is by definition a multilateral challenge. U.S.-led multilateral and bilateral initiatives will help reduce the costs of low-carbon technologies, moving the international community toward the ultimate goal of greenhouse gas concentration stabilization.</p> <p>Economic development is a critical element in the Administration's approach to address climate change. USAID development projects that help reduce emissions growth and increase resiliency to climate variability and change occur in a broader set of countries than the diplomacy priorities.</p>
		<p>Data Source</p> <p>Internal and external reviews of activities under bilateral, regional, and multilateral programs and partnerships. OES tracks events through reporting on multilateral activities.</p> <p>USAID annual reporting by missions and operating units.</p>



 Output Indicator 		
Indicator #3: International Treaties and Organizations		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. helps guide Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) efforts to finalize the Fourth Assessment Report on Climate Change (due in 2007). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Parties recognize significant actions taken by Public-Private Partnerships to address climate change.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC Parties recognize U.S. efforts to advance technology and cost-effective emission reduction activities as significant contributions to UNFCCC objectives, even though Kyoto Protocol has entered into force without the U.S. U.S. avoids multilateral negotiating processes that will lead to outcomes deleterious to its interests.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC discussions give greater emphasis to areas of common interest among developed and developing countries, including cleaner technology, and additional developing countries meet Convention reporting requirements. UNFCCC parties agree to administrative and budgetary separation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, facilitating continued robust U.S. participation in the Convention.
	2004	U.S. succeeded in goal of having COP/MOP and COP meet separately, maintain separate decisions and to separately address funding issues.
	2003	<u>Baseline:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> International negotiations finalize the Kyoto Protocol. President Bush announced new U.S. approach to climate change including new international initiatives. U.S. announces significant new funding for climate observing system.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Global climate change is by definition a multilateral challenge, and the UNFCCC and IPCC remain the leading international institutions for addressing this challenge.
	Data Source	Decisions and reports of the UNFCCC; internal and external reviews of activities under bilateral, regional, and multilateral programs and partnerships. OES tracks through UNFCCC reporting.



I/P #7: Conservation of Biodiversity

Promote economic development, alleviate poverty, and improve local governance by improving conservation and management of the world's natural resources, including tropical forests, coral reefs, protected areas, and wildlife.



Output Indicator




Indicator #1: Status of Agreements and Programs Related to Natural Resource, Conservation, Including Forests, Coral Reefs, Wildlife and Biodiversity



TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging (PIAIL), Liberia: Forests are effectively monitored and managed under a management contract and the establishment of well-managed forest concessions. Forest products resume place as important source of government revenue. Protected areas are secure and under effective management, allowing for research. Liberia's forestry development agency begins to acquire the skills and assets needed to assume an effective forest management role. 2. PIAIL, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG): Partner countries in the FLEG processes begin to implement commitments. 3. Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) agreements concluded with one or two additional developing countries. 4. The U.S. assumes chairmanship of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) Secretariat, thus increasing opportunity for U.S. leadership in coral reef conservation. 5. Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative begins to provide increase in coordination of hemispheric conservation activities for migratory species. 6. The U.S. contributes through international fora to WSSD goal of networks of marine protected areas by 2012, consistent with international law and based on scientific information.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PIAIL, Liberia: The Government of Liberia cancels corrupt forest concessions and establishes a transparent process for awarding and supervising new concessions. Limited commercial logging resumes and new forest concessionaires begin to establish operations. 2. PIAIL, FLEG: A Europe-North Asia (ENA) Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Agreement (FLEG) is successfully completed. 3. TFCA agreements concluded with one or two new developing countries (including Sri Lanka). 4. Proportion of forest in land use pattern mapping of SE Asia indicates a slight increase over 2001. 5. Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru update and revise action plans to fully satisfy CITES Appendix II listing requirements. 6. CBD COP 8 adopts appropriate recommendations to promote conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.





RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PIAIL, Liberia: LFRI partners identified priority actions that need to be taken by Liberia to provide a reasonable basis for the UN Security Council to lift timber sanctions; Liberia has been cooperative in working with LFRI to fulfill these actions, including undertaking concession review, taking steps to obtain control over forest resources and protected areas, and commencing institutional and financial reforms of LFDA. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP): Supporting the objectives of the CBFP, Central African Heads of State agreed to a region-wide conservation treaty for Central Africa signed in Brazzaville, strengthening interstate cooperation on forest management through a regional harmonizing body for the Congo Basin, COMIPAC. Ten countries signed the landmark treaty, including Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Congo Kinshasa, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tome. Central African countries cooperate across borders in protected areas management, anti-poaching and the illicit bushmeat trade, as well as illegal logging. Guatemala, Ecuador, St. Vincent and Peru are in process of being evaluated for political and economic eligibility for TFCA. Sri Lanka has received allocation for TFCA, but is not expected to move forward in FY'05. Paraguay has been evaluated and has met political and economic criteria and has received an allocation.
	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Second International meeting of the CBFP was held in June 2004, with Netherlands, Italy, and the UNDP, UNFF, FAO, UNESCO World Heritage Program, African Timber Organization, the African Development Bank, and Central African civil society as new members. Since its 2002 launching, CBFP is estimated to have leveraged an additional \$150 million above the US contribution of \$53 million through 2006. TFCA concluded with Jamaica will reduce its debt to the U.S. and generate \$16 million over the next 20 years to fund projects to conserve and restore important tropical forest resources in 7 priority sites covering 220,000 acres. The TFCA concluded with Colombia will reduce its debt to the U.S. and generate \$10 million over the next 14 years to fund local conservation projects in 5 protected areas, which together cover over 13 million acres and create a permanent endowment to provide sustainable funding to these areas over time. ICRI: NGOs and Universities participated in the July 2004 ICRI general meeting The February CBD COP 7 adopted language in the Program of Work on Protected Areas in line with USG policy.
	2003	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> TFCA agreements concluded with Peru and the Philippines. Secretary Powell launches CBFP with 29 partners at WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development). U.S. commits \$50 million over 4 years. WSSD reaffirms the importance of protected areas in sustainable development. The Agreement on Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels in Southern Oceans (ACAP) enters ratification process.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	OES and USAID promote conservation of biodiversity through participation in international programs and negotiation of international agreements. Our work is accomplished through the various international fora with the intent of improving conservation and sustainable management of natural resources while promoting sustainable economic development opportunities that alleviate poverty.
	Data Source	OES and USAID track the progress of initiatives. OES reviews conference documents and action plans newly created and submitted to CITES and other bodies.




 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #2: Number of Hectares Under Increased Conservation and Improved Management		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 248,164,967 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes). 221,268,154 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 238,068,909 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes). 205,768,522 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 234,568,508 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes). 199,433,264 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.
	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 51,834,573 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes). 19,101,701 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. 83 targeted conservation areas implementing approved management plans as a result of USAID assistance.
	2003	<u>Baseline:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26,655,591 hectares under approved management for biodiversity conservation. 197,888,892 hectares under sustainable forest management.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	A direct measure of the extent of biodiversity conservation, which is an important component of sustainable development.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units. The substantial increase in 2005 is attributed to the USAID/Russia funded forest program which improved pest outbreak prediction in 175,000,000 hectares.

I/P #8: Coastal and Marine Resources			
Promote and implement policies to achieve sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and maintain U.S. leadership in promoting sustainable marine living resource conservation and management in multilateral, regional, and bilateral fora. Promote policies and practices consistent with the International Law of the Sea for the protection, sustainable development and management of the ocean and its resources.			
	Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Key Countries Adopt National Plans for Sustainable Fisheries Management and Participate in UN Fish Stocks Agreement and FAO Compliance Agreement (FAO-CA)			
TARGETS	FY 2007	First capacity-building projects financed by the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) Part VII Fund completed. Following UN 4-year review conference, key fishing states previously opposed to UNFSA accede to the Agreement. Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) database of high seas fishing vessels includes information from all major fishing states. Two more open registry States ratify/accede to the FAO-CA.	
	FY 2006	UN holds 4-year review conference on the UNFSA, establishes structure for future meetings of Parties. The U.S. and additional donors contribute voluntarily to the UNFSA Part VII Fund; the FAO begins to support projects from the Fund. Two states operating open registries with large fishing fleets ratify/accede to the FAO-CA. More developing states adopt national plans of action for sustainable fisheries.	
RESULTS	2005	Additional States have become party to both treaties, including a former notorious flag of convenience State, and the United States worked closely with Canada in its preparations for a May 2005 meeting to review issues related to the UNFSA. Although to date only the United States has contributed to the UNFSA Part VII Fund, two other States have indicated an intention to do so.	
	2004	Both the UNFSA Part VII Fund and the high seas fishing database came into being, and several new states, including EU and all member states, became party to the UNFSA before the end of FY 2004.	
	2003	4 additional countries ratify UNFSA. 5 additional counties ratify FAO-CA; Agreement enters into force. Progress made on implementation of Part VII of the UNFSA in the UN and FAO; U.S. chairs second meeting of UNFSA Parties. APEC work program on IPOA-Sharks continues.	
	2002	The UNFSA enters into force; U.S. chairs meeting at which UNFSA Parties recommend work program to implement UNFSA; UNGA adopts work program. Two additional states ratify the UNFSA. No additional countries ratify the FAO-CA; treaty not yet in force. Under U.S. leadership, APEC shark project promotes regional implementation of shark IPOA.	
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Becoming party to and implementing these global treaties and initiatives is an indicator of states' commitment to achieving sustainable fisheries at the global and national level. After a critical mass of states become party to UNFSA and FAO-CA by FY 2006, a qualitative measure of the implementation of the precepts of UNFSA and FAO-CA is the best measure of success.	
	Data Source	OES, UN, FAO	




 Output Indicator 		
Indicator #2: Partnerships to Build Capacity for the Sustainable Use of Marine Resources		
TARGETS	FY 2007	U.S. supports ongoing White Water to Blue Water (WW2BW) partnerships in the Caribbean. Arctic Council supports International Polar Year with concrete activities approved at 2006 Ministerial meeting.
	FY 2006	U.S. supports ongoing WW2BW partnerships in the Caribbean. Arctic Council working groups integrate the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment recommendations into their two-year workplans.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. conducted a fisheries management and enforcement workshop in conjunction with the First Ministerial Meeting on Transboundary Cooperation in the Gulf of Honduras in December 2004. 2. FAO and APEC conducted projects to design and implement an aquaculture network for the Americas 3. Under the Earth Observation partnership, agreement was reached on a 10-year implementation plan for a comprehensive, coordinated and sustained terrestrial, atmospheric, and marine Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). 4. The ICRI general meeting April 2005 approved improved guidelines specific to coral reef conservation. 5. The U.S. supported the establishment of a joint MEPC (International Maritime Organization Marine environment policy group) and LC (London Convention) working group that will focus on the enforcement and gaps in the current agreements coverage regarding ship pollution. WW2BW continued to support the development of partnerships in the Caribbean in those areas related to the marine environment that WW2BW identified as essential to sustainable development in the Caribbean. 6. The 1996 Protocol to the London Dumping Convention was not ratified.
	2004	The WW2BW conference resulted in 100 partnerships.
	2003	Significant progress was made through WW2BW to energize partnerships to address integrated approaches to watershed and marine ecosystem management. Improved regional capacity and collaboration among and between governments, international organizations, NGOs, universities and the private sector occurred through increased consultations and networking, creation of an international steering committee for the initiative, and improved USG inter-agency coordination. Department set aside \$1.3 million towards WW2BW- related projects and the FY 2004 Miami partnership conference, designed to foster 10 new public-private partnerships.
	2002	The White Water to Blue Water Initiative (WW2BW; designed to promote regional cooperation and strengthen developing country capacity to address land-based sources of marine pollution, promote sustainable fisheries, agricultural and forestry practices, challenges associated with tourism, and degradation of coastal areas) was launched as one of the USG deliverables at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, generating international interest in both this initiative and cross-sectoral approaches to integrated management of watersheds and marine ecosystems.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The development of partnerships to address key environmental, science and technology issues is an important tool for promoting sustainable natural resource management while protecting U.S. interests.
	Data Source	OES tracks events and relies on reporting from WW2BW Steering Committee, UNEP Caribbean Environmental Program and other WW2BW partners, Arctic Council working groups.


I/P #9: International Fisheries Commissions		
Facilitate international cooperation to achieve conservation of living marine resources and sustainable use of fish populations.		
	Outcome Indicator	
Indicator #1: Depleted Stocks of Living Marine Resources Rebuild to Healthy Levels Through Coordinated, Science-based Management (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Great Lakes walleye and yellow perch stocks recover to a level that supports increases in harvest levels. Interamerican Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) adopts new long-term conservation and management program for Eastern Tropical Pacific tuna stocks.
	FY 2006	Northwest Atlantic yellowtail flounder stocks fully rebuilt. International Pacific Halibut Commission implements revised management measures for Pacific halibut based on results of multi-year assessment program.
RESULTS	2005	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) adopted the first-ever binding conservation and management measures for skate stocks, but International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) deferred agreement on a rebuilding plan for Atlantic marlin until a new stock assessment is conducted in 2006.
	2004	IATTC begins multi-year management strategy for Eastern Tropical Pacific tuna stocks. Bowhead whale stocks increase 3.4 percent annually towards non-endangered levels. North Atlantic swordfish stocks fully rebuilt.
	2003	ICCAT has rebuilding plans in place setting long-term recovery measures for North Atlantic swordfish and Western Atlantic bluefin tuna.
	2002	2003 Baseline. ICCAT has rebuilding plans in place setting long-term recovery measures for North Atlantic swordfish and Western Atlantic bluefin tuna.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator addresses the core function of the commissions and agreements that make up this program -- to facilitate international cooperation to maintain or rebuild populations of shared fish stocks and other living marine resources.
	Data Source	OES, Commission Secretariats, FAO



Annual Performance Goal #3
SE.03 BROADER ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION WITH EMPHASIS ON PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION


I/P #10: Improved Access to Quality Education		
Including early childhood, primary, secondary, adult, higher education and workforce development programs.		
 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #1: Number of Learners Completing Basic Education in Programs Sponsored by USAID		
TARGETS	FY 2007	26,405,834 student and adult learners receive a higher quality education.
	FY 2006	25,636,732 students and adult learners receive a higher quality education.
RESULTS	2005	1. 23,233,676 students enrolled in primary school. 2. 1,512,853 students completing primary school. 3. 143,502 adult learners completing basic education.
	2004	<u>Baselines:</u> 1. 21,279,734 students enrolled in primary school. 2. 1,751,298 students completing primary school. 3. 84,494 adult learners completing basic education.
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	A key global, aggregated, output indicator that will help measure changes in education programs. Quality improvement include better curriculum that promote critical thinking and problem solving, instruction and teacher training; more favorable student-teacher ratios; more equitable gender balance and heightened gender sensitivity; greater relevance of curriculum to societal needs; and/or other systemic improvements.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.




 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Capabilities in Higher Education and Workforce Development Programs Sponsored by USAID		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 640 host country institutions increase management and technical capacity through partnership programs. 373 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. 223,292 persons trained through workforce development programs.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 640 host country institutions increase management and technical capacity through partnership programs. 320 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. 120,507 persons trained through workforce development programs.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 616 host country institutions increased management and technical capacity through partnership programs. 264 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. 98,671 persons trained through workforce development programs.
	2004	<u>Baselines:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 550 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. 220 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. 78,289 persons trained through workforce development programs.
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 528 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. 207 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The first two targets demonstrate the output of improved capacity of host country higher education institutions to contribute to development through U.S. higher education institution partnerships. The third target measures the extent to which job-related training programs produce a workforce that meets market demands.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units. Education 2004 Annual Report on Indicators and Results, Aguirre International, Inc.



Annual Performance Goal #4
SE.04 EFFECTIVE AND HUMANE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICIES AND SYSTEMS.

I/P #11: Effective and Humane Migration Policies and Systems		
Promote orderly and humane migration policies on the regional and inter-regional level.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Percentage of Initiatives Agreed Upon at Regional Migration Dialogues That Are Implemented		
TARGETS	FY 2007	75% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.
	FY 2006	70% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.
RESULTS	2005	Approximately 80% (17 of 21) activities agreed to by Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America (RCM) member states have been implemented or are in the process of implementation in FY05. Nearly 100% of the activities agreed upon by members of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia (IGC) have been implemented or are in the process of implementation.
	2004	Over 90% of the activities agreed upon by members of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia (IGC) have been implemented. Over 75% of the activities agreed by Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America (RCM) member states have been implemented. Shorter-term activities were conducted in a reasonable timeframe, while implementation of longer-term initiatives is underway. While the activities of more nascent regional dialogues are difficult to quantify, considerable progress is being made in establishing these fora and developing specific goals and activities of the groups.
	2003	<u>Baseline</u> : Approximately 75% of the activities agreed upon in the RCM, the IGC, and the Southern African dialogues were implemented.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Tracking the number of activities implemented under the auspices of migration dialogues is a good indicator because it is the most quantifiable measure of governments' political financial commitment to the success of these dialogues. Results reported in 2004 and 2005 correspond to specific migration dialogues rather than the aggregate, which the indicator targets. For example, 80% of activities agreed to at the RCM were implemented, but that percentage does not reflect activities agreed to in other migration dialogues such as the South American Conference on Migration. Some regional dialogues are more productive than others. The targets for FY 2006 and FY 2007 include nascent dialogues (such as the West Africa Regional Consultative Process) that we expect will become increasingly productive over time.
	Data Source	The Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is the only U.S. government entity to track the activities implemented under the migration dialogues.



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Percentage of Foreign Governments That Increase Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons		
TARGETS	FY 2007	75% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons.
	FY 2006	70% of foreign governments with PRM-funded projects increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons.
RESULTS	2005	80% of foreign governments with PRM-funded projects increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons in 2005.
	2004	90% of foreign governments with PRM-funded projects have increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons.
	2003	At least 60% of the foreign governments with PRM-funded projects increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons.
	2002	Most foreign governments with PRM-funded projects have actively sought to increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Concrete actions taken by governments to combat trafficking in persons are good indicators of the effectiveness of PRM-funded projects to improve the capacity of these governments to address this problem. However, it is important to recognize that the decision to increase efforts to combat trafficking in persons rests solely with the host government; PRM's decision to fund a project in such country may not always produce the desired result in a limited time. For this reason, we do not believe it would be realistic to expect to see more than an 80% success rate on an annual basis.
	Data Source	PRM, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, and the Department's <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> .



V. Illustrative Examples

Social and Environmental Issues	
Migration and Anti-Trafficking	In FY 2005, the Department continued to support a successful USG-funded anti-trafficking project in Ghana. The project identifies, returns and assists children trafficked to work in fisheries in Ghana's Upper Volta and Central regions. Activities include documentation, counseling, transportation, family tracing and reunification, as well as activities to facilitate the reintegration of the returned children. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) implements this project, and has assisted several hundred Ghanaian children over the past two years. This IOM project is a stellar example of community efforts to stop the trafficking cycle and rehabilitate the child victims. Over the coming year, IOM will expand geographical coverage to include other regions of Ghana.
Global Partnerships for Child Survival and Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health	The U.S. continues to be one of the world's major donors and an international leader in child survival. In 2003, a global review of progress in child survival documented the need for accelerated progress to achieve the international development goals set for 2015. The review documented that 90% of the world's deaths of children occur in 42 developing countries, with half of these deaths occurring in just six large countries and a quarter of the deaths in just one country - India. USAID joined the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Government of Uganda in an international consultation to respond to this analysis. As a result, USAID became a founding member of a global "Child Survival Partnership" along with CIDA, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and other bilateral donors and governments of several developing countries. This group of organizations and governments is working together to strengthen child health programming in countries with high burdens of child mortality, including promotion of regular monitoring and high level review of progress and linkage of child health interventions to national level resources. In 2005, the Child Survival Partnership, the Partnership for Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health, and the Healthy Newborn Partnership will merge into one Partnership to promote universal coverage of interventions throughout the maternal, newborn, and child health continuum. This Partnership for Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health (PMNCH) was launched in New York on September 12, 2005, prior to the UN World Summit. USAID will contribute a significant amount of support to the PMNCH focused on accelerating scale up of essential interventions to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality through coordinated, concerted and complementary action in selected countries. Accelerated progress in key maternal, newborn, and child health indicators is expected in partner countries, which will contribute to the Millennium Development Goals.
Education Programs in Latin America	USAID's "Let's Save the First Grade" Program looks to end a negative cycle. In Guatemala's Quiché department, only half the children complete first grade - one symptom of a wider education problem that continues a cycle of illiteracy and poverty in the area, especially among rural, indigenous girls. Inefficiency in the education system is one of the root causes and particularly affects the lower grades. USAID established the Salvemos Primer Grado (Let's Save First Grade) project to address the systemic inefficiencies that affect the first grade in rural indigenous Guatemala. Using active classroom approaches, Salvemos trains teachers to follow easy-to-implement strategies to track students' progress, including standardized tests and assessments, which are recorded on progress charts and shared with parents.



<p>Forests</p>	<p>Since the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging was launched in July 2003, the Department has initiated and cosponsored the Africa Ministerial on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance to address illegal logging and the export of illegally harvested timber. Plans are underway for a similar ministerial for the Eurasia region in 2005, to be hosted by Russia. The Department launched the Liberia Forest Initiative in 2004 and is working with USAID, USDA-Forest Service, and Conservation International to reform the Liberian forest sector in the post conflict era, receiving \$3 million from emergency assistance funding for Liberia for forests and leveraging another \$5 million from the European Commission and World Bank. The U.S. convinced the UN Security Council to extend timber sanctions for one year (by unanimous vote) to enable the Initiative to take hold. The U.S. Government concluded four new debt-for-nature swaps in FY 2004 under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, which will generate \$30 million for forest conservation over 10-20 years in Colombia, Jamaica and Panama. NGOs contributed \$5.2 million to the swaps.</p>
<p>Fisheries</p>	<p>Reduction of sea turtle mortality in fishing activities is a vital part of the overall recovery strategy for these vulnerable species. The Department works directly with other nations and through international organizations to promote effective conservation and management of sea turtles and minimize the impacts of fishing. Each year, we oversee the certification under Section 609 of P.L. 101-162 of nations that have implemented programs to prevent sea turtles from being caught in shrimp trawl fisheries. Training is a key component of the annual verification visits under Section 609, and the Department has worked to increase instruction and technology transfer to participating foreign governments and fishers on the design, manufacture, installation, and use of larger, more effective turtle excluder devices. In FY 2005, we made progress in expanding this program into the Indian Ocean/East Africa region. Through Department leadership, two nascent international agreements related to comprehensive sea turtle conservation took steps in FY 2005 towards effective regional cooperation. The Inter-American Convention for the Conservation and Protection of Sea Turtles (IAC) adopted its first conservation-oriented resolution to protect leatherback turtles; this measure addressed the highest priority species within the mandate of the agreement and put forward a set of actions to mitigate immediate threats. The Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia Marine Turtle MOU (IOSEA MOU) compiled national reports covering turtle and habitat distribution and conservation activities, giving signatories an inventory of activities across the region that will be critical to coordinating efforts at the regional, sub-regional, national, and local levels. The Department also worked to ensure the adoption of sea turtle bycatch measures in regional fisheries management organizations, including the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).</p>
<p>The President's Malaria Initiative</p>	<p>The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) was announced on June 30, 2005. Over the next five years, the PMI will work in up to 15 endemic countries to increase the coverage of effective malaria control intervention to 85%, leading to a 50% reduction in malaria-related mortality. In the first year, the PMI will focus its efforts in Uganda, Tanzania and Angola, and activities are underway in all three countries. In Angola, a large-scale indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign began in December 2005 in three southern provinces, which have a history of epidemic-prone malaria. This campaign is being carried out in collaboration with the National Malaria Control Program and the World Health Organization, which is providing additional funding through their Angola Global fund grant. The IRS campaign is expected to cover approximately one million people.</p>



V. Resource Detail

Table 1: State Appropriations by Bureau (\$ Thousands)

Bureau (Ranked by Highest FY 2007 Request)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
	Actual	Estimate	Request
International Organization Affairs	171,014	138,551	175,812
Oceans and Environmental and Scientific Affairs	19,657	20,443	24,029
African Affairs	13,021	11,568	12,915
European and Eurasian Affairs	6,225	6,196	5,897
Other Bureaus	117,692	27,335	27,707
Total State Appropriations	\$327,609	\$204,093	\$246,360

Table 2: Foreign Operations by Account (\$ Thousands)

Title/Accounts	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Title I - Export and Investment Assistance			
Export-Import Bank	-	-	-
Overseas Private Investment Corp.	-	-	-
Trade and Development Agency	12,261	12,094	12,072
Title II - Bilateral Economic Assistance			
USAID	2,258,532	2,164,414	2,046,997
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,373,920	1,975,050	2,894,000
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	1,024,757	549,125	603,337
Independent Agencies	248,000	250,169	263,113
Department of State	13,425	12,889	11,640
Department of Treasury	-	-	-
Conflict Response Fund	-	-	-
Millennium Challenge Account	-	-	-
Title III - Military Assistance			
International Military Education/Training	634	216	217
Foreign Military Financing	1,984	1,835	1,600
Peacekeeping Operations	-	-	-
Title IV - Multilateral Economic Assistance			
International Development Association	-	-	-
International Financial Institutions	-	-	-
International Organizations/Programs	47,128	68,148	42,090
Total Foreign Operations	\$4,980,641	\$5,033,939	\$5,875,065
Grand Total	\$5,308,250	\$5,238,032	\$6,121,425